

CATALOGUE OF A COLLECTION OF BIRDS MADE BY MR. CHAS.
H. TOWNSEND, ON ISLANDS IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA AND IN
HONDURAS.

By ROBERT RIDGWAY.

I. ISLAND OF GRAND CAYMAN.

In the Auk for October, 1886, on pages 497-501, Mr. Charles B. Cory has published "Descriptions of thirteen new species of birds from the island of Grand Cayman, West Indies," and on pages 501, 502, "A list of the birds collected in the island of Grand Cayman, West Indies, by W. B. Richardson, during the summer of 1886." The last-mentioned list enumerates forty species as having been found on the island.

The island of Grand Cayman is in the Caribbean Sea, south of Cuba, from the nearest point of which it is distant about 175 miles; it is northwest from Jamaica, which is nearly 200 miles distant. It lies just below the parallel of 20° north latitude, and just west of the eightieth parallel of west longitude. I have no information as to its geological formation or general character, but it is evident from the varied bird fauna that it is wooded.

May 15, 16, and 17, 1887, Mr. Charles H. Townsend made a small collection of birds on Grand Cayman, embracing thirteen of the species obtained by Mr. Richardson, and, though no others were obtained, the excellent specimens secured prove two species or subspecies to be new, and not, as had been supposed, identical with forms already known to science.

1. *Mimus orpheus* (LINN.).

Five specimens, which I am unable to distinguish satisfactorily from Jamaican examples.

2. *Dendroica auricapilla*, sp. nov.

Dendroica petechia gundlachi CORY, Auk, October, 1886, 501 (*nee D. gundlachi* BAIRD).

Dendroica auricapilla TOWNS., MS.

SP. CHAR.—Similar to *D. rufivertex* RIDGW., from Cozumel, but crown much paler (orange instead of rufous), and rufous-chestnut streaks of breast, etc., much narrower.

Habitat.—Island of Grand Cayman, Caribbean Sea.

Adult male (type, No. 111171, Grand Cayman, May 17, 1887; Charles H. Townsend): Crown and occiput saffron-orange, passing into saffron-yellow on forehead; hind-neck, back, scapulars, lesser wing-coverts, rump, and upper tail-coverts plain yellowish olive-green; wings dusky, the exposed portion of middle and greater coverts chiefly light gamboge yellow, and remiges distinctly edged with olive-yellow, their edging

purser yellow and broader on tertials; outer webs of tail-feathers dusky; inner webs (except of middle pair) primrose-yellow, tipped obliquely with dusky. Sides of head and entire lower parts rich pure gamboge-yellow, the breast and sides streaked with rufous-chestnut; bill, blackish; legs and feet dark brown. Length (skin) 4.90, wing 2.50, tail 2.15, exposed culmen .40, tarsus .75.

Adult female (No. 111175, same locality, etc.): Above olive-green, the hind-neck and scapulars tinged with grayish, and top of head more tinged with yellowish, especially anteriorly; sides of head and under parts plain gamboge-yellow (much lighter and duller than in male), tinged with olive laterally; wings and tail much as in male, but ground-color rather paler and lighter edgings, etc., less distinct. Length (skin) 4.30, wing 2.35, tail 2, exposed culmen .40, tarsus .80.

Three other adult males do not differ essentially from the type, but two adult females differ decidedly in coloration from those described above, although all were taken the same day. They have the yellow of the lower parts interrupted from the lower breast to the under tail-coverts, the intervening space being pale dull yellowish buffy; there is a distinct narrow streaking of rufous in one specimen and a trace of these streaks in the other; the olive of the upper parts is interrupted by patches of dull gray on the hind-neck, scapulars, etc.

The three males measure as follows: Wing 2.30-2.50, tail 2.05-2.10, exposed culmen .42-.45, tarsus .75-.80; the corresponding measurements of the two females being 2.35, 2, .42-.45, .80.

A young bird (sex not determined), taken the same day as the other specimens, resembles in the coloration of the upper parts the two females last described, except that the forehead is dull olive-grayish instead of bright yellowish olive-green, and the hind-neck is more extensively grayish. The lower parts, however, are conspicuously different in color, being dull buffy whitish (nearly pure white on lower throat and chest), passing into light yellowish olive on sides and flanks and pale primrose-yellow on under tail-coverts; sides of head and neck dull light brownish gray. Wing 2.30, tail 2, exposed culmen .44, tarsus .77.

From *D. petechia gundlachi* (BAIRD)* of Cuba and the Bahamas, the adult male of the present bird differs conspicuously in the purer yellow of the under parts, which in *D. gundlachi* are of a very intense color, approaching orange-yellow; the upper parts are of a clearer olive-green, with the whole crown and forehead abruptly and markedly different in color, instead of being similar to the back, with or without touches or tinge of orange-rufous.

3. *Vireo caymanensis* CORY.

One specimen, an adult male.

* Mr. Cory's specimens were in such wretched plumage that his reference of them to *D. p. gundlachi* is perfectly excusable.

4. *Dendroica vitellina* CORY.

One specimen (female.)

5. *Certhiola sharpei* CORY.

Five specimens.

6. *Euethia olivacea* (GMEI.).

Six specimens, apparently not different from Haytien and Jamaican examples.

7. *Quiscalus caymanensis* CORY.

One specimen.

8. *Myiarchus denigratus* CORY.

One specimen.

9. *Elainea martinica* (LINN.)?

Three specimens. It is very probable that too wide a limit has been given this species, and that the recognition of several local forms will prove necessary; but the decision of this question can not be attempted in the present connection.

10. *Crotophaga ani* LINN.

Three specimens.

11. *Centurus caymanensis* CORY.

Eight specimens.

12. *Columbigallina passerina insularis* TOWNS., MS. (Subsp. nov.)

Columbigallina passerina CORY, Auk, Oct., 1886, 502.

SUBSP. CHAR.—Similar to *C. passerina bahamensis* (MAYN.), but larger and with basal half (or more) of bill distinctly orange or yellowish.

Habitat.—Island of Grand Cayman, Caribbean Sea.

Adult male (type, No. 111217, Grand Cayman, March 16, 1887; Charles H. Townsend): Forehead and sides of head pale delicate creamy vinaceous, the feathers of chin and throat vinaceous-white with deeper vinaceous margins; crown, occiput, and hind-neck delicate pale French-gray or pearl-gray, the feathers with darker gray margins; back, scapulars, rump, and upper tail-coverts uniform light drab-gray; wing-coverts light drab-gray and light vinaceous, the latter prevailing on middle coverts, which are spotted with glossy violet-black or dark steel-blue; tertials pale drab-gray marked with a few small spots and oblique bars of glossy violet-black, the hinder scapulars also with a few small spots of the same; alula, primary-coverts, and outer webs of remiges blackish, the secondaries indistinctly edged with pale drab-gray and the primaries narrowly edged with rusty. Fore-neck and chest pale vinaceous, each feather with a central spot of dusky; breast, belly, sides, and flanks plain pale vinaceous; under tail-coverts dull white with central portion (mostly concealed) drab-grayish; under wing-coverts, axillars, and inner webs of remiges (except at ends) uniform cinnamon-rufous. Bill dull orange (bright orange in life?) with terminal third black; feet

yellowish. Length (skin) 6.20, wing 3.35, tail 2.50, culmen .35, tarsus .60, middle toe .55.

Adult female (No. 111218, same locality, etc.): Similar to male in pattern of coloration, but the delicate vinaceous of head, neck, under parts, etc., replaced by pale drab, the chin and upper throat plain white, occiput and hind-neck deep drab-gray, like back (but feathers margined with darker), and spots on wing-coverts and tertials more purplish. Length (skin) 6., wing 3.25, tail 2.50, culmen .38, tarsus .57.

The three adult males and two adult females from Grand Cayman differ constantly from a very large series from various islands in the Bahama group, in the color of the bill, as pointed out above. The difference in dimensions is also nearly constant, the average difference being very decided.

13 *Arenaria interpres* (LINN.).

One specimen.

II. SWAN ISLAND CARIBBEAN SEA.

This island lies about 200 miles to the southwest of Grand Cayman, in the direction of the Honduras coast. I possess no data as to its formation or general character, further than that it is partially wooded and contains deposits of guano. The fact that it possesses so few peculiar local forms of land birds would indicate a recent origin. The following species, said to embrace all that were noticed on the island, were obtained by Mr. Townsend:

1. *Mimocichla rubripes* (TEMM.).

Ten adults in fine plumage.

These I am unable, after the most careful comparison, to distinguish from Cuban specimens. There is a curious variation in the color of the bill, which in some is deep black, while in others it is deep orange or orange-red, the upper mandible tinged with brownish dusky. The extremes are found in two males.

2. *Galeoscoptes carolinensis* (LINN.).

Two specimens (February 1 and 3).

3. *Mniotilta varia* (LINN.).

Two specimens (February 1 and March 28).

4. *Compsothlypis americana* (LINN.).

Four specimens (February 2 to 18).

5. *Dendroica coronata* (LINN.).

Four specimens (February 2 to 9).

6. *Dendroica cærulescens* (GMEL.).

One specimen (February 9).

7. *Dendroica palmarum* (GMEL.).

Four specimens (February 3 to 25).

8. *Dendroica discolor* (VIEILL.).

One specimen (February 12).

9. *Dendroica vitellina* (CORY.).

Thirteen specimens, February 2 to 18. These I am unable to distinguish satisfactorily from Grand Cayman examples, of which, however, I have only four for comparison, and these rather poor skins. Mr. Townsend's series shows that, in the Swan Island bird at least, there is no constant sexual difference in plumage, some of the brightest colored specimens being females, while three of the duller colored specimens, with hind portion and sides of neck dull ash-gray, throat partly whitish, etc., are males. A young bird in first plumage is very different from the adults, and may be described as follows:

Nestling plumage (No. 111258, Swan Island, February 3, 1887; Charles H. Townsend): Above plain light grayish brown, somewhat darker on back; middle and greater wing coverts edged with lighter brownish and indistinctly tipped with dull-light buffy; remiges and rectrices dusky, edged with light olive, their edgings on tertials broader and paler; lower parts entirely dull whitish, faintly tinged with yellow posteriorly, strongly tinged with grayish brown on sides of breast.

10. *Geothlypis trichas* (LINN.).

One specimen, February 12.

11. *Seiurus noveboracensis* (GMEL.).

Two specimens, February 21 and March 27.

12. *Seiurus aurocapillus* (LINN.).

One specimen, February 24.

13. *Setophaga ruticilla* (LINN.).

Two specimens, February 7 and 16.

14. *Chelidon erythrogaster* (BODD.).

One specimen, April 16.

15. *Spiza americana* (GM.).

Two specimens, March 25 and April 14.

16. *Tyrannus tyrannus* (LINN.).

One specimen, March 31.

17. *Contopus vicinus*, sp. nov.

SP. CHAR.—Similar to *C. virens* (LINN.), but with much larger bill. and with pileum darker and more uniform.

Adult male (type, No. 111270, Swan Island, Caribbean Sea, April 14, 1887, Charles H. Townsend): Pileum uniform sooty, with a very faint olivaceous cast; hind-neck, back, scapulars, and upper tail-coverts plain grayish olive, the rump, sides of head and neck, and sides of breast similar but paler; wings and tail dusky; middle and greater wing-coverts tipped with light olive-grayish, forming two distinct bands, that on greater coverts broader and paler; tertials distinctly edged with dull

whitish. Chin, throat, and upper chest white, faintly tinged with yellowish, the feathers grayish basally; lower chest and median line of breast pale grayish, the color becoming very much deeper on sides of breast; sides and flanks pale grayish olive, fading gradually into very pale sulphur-yellow or yellowish white on belly and under tail-coverts, the longer feathers of the latter with most of the concealed portion grayish. Upper mandible black, lower light yellowish, becoming dusky brownish at extreme tip; legs and feet black. Length (skin) 5.60; wing 3.35, tail 2.65, exposed culmen .52, bill from nostril .40, width of upper mandible at frontal apices .32, tarsus .52.

Another adult male (No. 111271, same locality and collector, March 26, 1887) is exactly similar in coloration, its measurements being as follows, in the order given above: 5.85, 3.35, 2.70, .52, .40, .30, .52.

I am very loath to describe another new form of this extremely difficult genus, but I see no alternative, the bird being clearly separable from *C. virens*, its nearest ally.

18. *Coccyzus minor* (GMEL.).

Two specimens, February 18.

19. *Coccyzus americanus* (LINN.).

One specimen, April 14.

20. *Falco peregrinus anatum* (BR.).

One specimen, February 17.

21. *Falco columbarius* LINN.

One specimen, April 14.

22. *Columba leucocephala* LINN.

Four specimens, February 3 to 12.

23. *Butorides saturatus*, sp. nov.

SUBSP. CHAR.—Similar to *B. virescens* (LINN.), but much darker.

Habitat.—Swan Island, Caribbean Sea.

Adult (type, No. 111281, Swan Island, Caribbean Sea, March 6, 1887; Charles H. Townsend): Pileum dark greenish bronze, the longer feathers of crest brighter bronzy green; sides of head and whole neck, except median line in front, plain dark purplish chestnut, the neck strongly tinged with lilac-grayish or purplish glaucous; a line of deep buff along upper edge of malar region; median line of chin and throat buff, that of lower throat indistinctly spotted with dusky, and median line of fore-neck with much buff beneath the surface, but this mostly concealed. Lanceolate plumes of black and scapulars rich greenish bronze, strongly tinged, in certain lights, with glaucous-gray, their shafts pale ash-gray; wing-coverts bright metallic bronze-green, narrowly but distinctly margined with dull ochraceous-buff or clay-color (lighter buff on greater coverts), the lesser coverts less sharply margined with dull rusty; remiges plain slate-color, tinged with glaucous, the primaries very faintly and the secondaries distinctly glossed with bottle-green; primary-coverts

similar to secondaries. Tail glaucous-slate, very brightly glossed with rich bronze-green. Under parts plain dull bistre-brown, the feathers more grayish beneath the surface, becoming whitish basally. Bill deep black, with light-colored streak on gonyx; legs (dried skin) light yellowish brown. Length (skin) about 13.25; wing 7.20, tail 2.90, culmen 2.40, tarsus 1.90, middle toe 1.75.

Another specimen (No. 111280, ♂, same locality, etc., March 26), is essentially similar, but shows traces of immaturity in white tips to alula, primary-coverts, and remiges, and greater extent of light color on under mandible, which occupies nearly the lower half. The median line of the fore-neck is continuously pale buff, marked conspicuously with two longitudinal series of blackish brown stripes, broken into a confused spotting anteriorly. The dorsal and scapular plumes are nearly destitute of the strong glaucous cast of the type specimen, appearing a nearly pure greenish bronze. Length (skin) about 15, wing 7.10, tail 2.00, culmen 2.38, tarsus 2.05, middle toe 1.82.

24. *Tringa maculata* VIEILL.

One specimen, March 24.

25. *Ereunetes pusillus* (LINN.).

One specimen, April 16.

26. *Totanus flavipes* (GMEL.).

One specimen, March 27.

27. *Porzana carolina* (LINN.).

One specimen, March 25.

28. *Sula piscator* (LINN.).

Three specimens, March 6 to 31.

29. *Sula leucogastra* (BODD.).

Five specimens, February 4 to March 6.

30. *Fregata aquila* (LINN.).

Six specimens, February 4 to March 31.

III. ISLAND OF RUATAN, HONDURAS.

1. *Mniotilta varia* (LINN.).

One specimen, September 8.

2. *Vireo magister* BAIRD.

The two specimens obtained by Mr. Townsend on Ruatan differ somewhat from two Belize examples (one of them the type of the species), but perhaps not sufficiently to characterize them as subspecifically distinct. At any rate it would require a large series from both localities to show whether the differences indicated are constant or not. The difference consists chiefly in a more decided olive or olive-greenish cast to the plumage, but the two Ruatan specimens differ quite appreciably from one

another in this respect, one of them having the upper surface nearly uniform dull olive greenish, instead of having only the rump, upper tail-coverts, and edges of wing-feathers distinctly of this color. This specimen is also much more strongly tinged with yellowish on the under parts, the under-tail and wing-coverts and the axillars being a pale cream-yellow, the whole abdomen a paler tint of the same. The measurements of the four specimens are as follows:

90148	Belize ..	♂ ad.	3.00	2.40	.61	.82	Type, in National Museum.
112511	Belize ..	— ad.	2.80	2.15	.57	.80	Specimen in collection Boston Society Natural History.
112512	Ruatan	— ad.	2.90	2.20	.62	.87	
	Ruatan	♂ ad.	3.10	2.40	.62	.85	

3. *Centurus dubius* (CAROL.).?

Two specimens, in very worn plumage.

IV. TRUXILLO, HONDURAS.

1. *Protonotaria citrea* (BODD.).

Two specimens, September 20 and 30.

2. *Dendroica æstiva* (GM.).

Three specimens, September 20 to 26.

3. *Dendroica maculosa* (GM.).

One specimen, September 27.

4. *Dendroica pennsylvanica* (LINN.).

One specimen, September 26.

5. *Dendroica dominica albiflora* BAIRD.

One specimen, September 26.

6. *Sylvania mitrata* (GM.).

One specimen, September 26.

7. *Arbelorhina cyanea* (LINN.).

Seventeen specimens, September 19 to October 1.

8. *Petrochelidon lunifrons* (SAY).

One specimen, September 21.

9. *Chelidon erythrogaster* (BODD.).

One specimen, September 21.

10. *Thryothorus maculipectus umbrinus* RIDGW.*

Four specimens, September 19 to 26. These agree closely with Guatemalan examples.

11. *Vireo olivaceus* (LINN.).

Two specimens, September 21 to 26.

12. *Hylophilus decurtatus* (Br.).

*Three specimens, September 20 to 23.

13. *Tanagra cana* Sw.
Three specimens, September 20 to 21.
14. *Tanagra abbas* LICHT.
Three specimens, September 20 to 23.
15. *Saltator magnoides* LAFR.
One specimen, September 22.
16. *Volatinia splendens* (VIEILL.).
Two specimens, September 19 to 23.
17. *Sporophila moreleti* (PUCH.).
Two specimens, September 23.
18. *Embernagra striaticeps* LAFR.
Two specimens, September 27 to October 1.
19. *Icterus galbula* (LINN.).
Three specimens, September 1 to 22.
20. *Icterus prothemelas* STRICKL.
Two specimens, September 22.
21. *Chiromachæris candæi* (PARZ.).
Two specimens, September 23 to October 1.
22. *Pitangus derbianus* (KAUP).
Two specimens, September 20 to 21.
23. *Tyrannus tyrannus* (LINN.).
One specimen, September 20.
24. *Myiozetetes texensis* (GIR.).
One specimen, September 22.
25. *Myiarchus crinitus* (LINN.).
Four specimens, September 19 to 23.
26. *Myiarchus mexicanus* (KAUP).
One specimen, September 23.
27. *Myiarchus lawrencei* (GIR.).
Two specimens, September 19 to 30.
28. *Elainea pagana* (LICHT.).
One specimen, September 21.
29. *Contopus virens* (LINN.)?
Two specimens, September 20 to 23.
30. *Empidonax flaviventris* BAIRD.
One specimen, September 21.
31. *Rhynchocyclus cinereiceps* SCL.
Two specimens, September 19 to 26.
32. *Dendroornis eburneirostris* (LESS.).
Two specimens, September 22 to 23.

33. *Thamnophilus intermedius*, sp. nov.

SP. CHAR.—*Adult male*: Similar to that of *T. nigricristatus* LAWR.,* but bill larger, and feathers of crest largely white in middle portion; *adult female* similar to that of *T. doliatus*, but with larger bill.

Habitat.—Honduras (Truxillo).

Adult male (type, No. 112555, Truxillo, Honduras, September 27, 1887; Charles H. Townsend): Above deep black, the forehead and crown scantily streaked with white, concealed portion of crest mixed with white, and rest of upper surface marked with small transverse spots of white; chin and throat streaked with white and black, and other lower parts barred with the same in about equal amount. Bill black, becoming dusky livid grayish on basal two-thirds of lower mandible; legs and feet blackish (plumbeous in life?). Length (skin) 6.20, wing 2.90, tail 2.60, exposed culmen .80, bill from nostril .50, depth in middle .28, tarsus 1.03.

Adult female (No. 112556, same locality and collector, October 1, 1887): Pileum uniform deep chestnut, paler anteriorly, the forehead dull ochraceous; back, scapulars, wings, and tail rusty chestnut, the rump duller and paler, or inclining to dull ochraceous; sides of head and neck buff, broadly streaked with black, the streaks broadest on postocular region and sides of neck; chin and throat light buffy, the latter narrowly streaked with black; rest of lower parts light ochraceous, deeper laterally; bill and feet as in male. Length (skin) 6.70, wing 2.90, tail 2.65, exposed culmen .72, bill from nostril .48, depth in middle .27, tarsus 1.05.

A series of twenty-two males and twelve females from southern Mexico (including Yucatan), Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, affords no specimens from which the two described above may not be readily distinguished.

34. *Rhamphocænus rufiventris* BP.

Two specimens, September 22, 23.

35. *Trogon melanocephalus* GOULD.

Three specimens, September 21, 30.

36. *Chordeiles texensis* LAWR.

One specimen, September 30.

* *Thamnophilus nigricristatus* LAWR. Pr. Ac. Nat. Sci. Phil., 1865, 107 (Isthmus Panama). This species, while related to both *T. radiatus* VIEILL. and *T. doliatus* (LINN.), is clearly distinct. The adult male has, like that of *T. radiatus*, the entire pileum black; but the rest of the upper plumage, instead of being more broadly barred with white than in *T. doliatus*, has the white markings reduced to small spots. The female I am unable to distinguish from females referred to *T. radiatus* from Veragua, Panama, and Cartagena, which, however, may in reality belong to *T. nigricristatus*; though it should be remarked that the National Museum collection contains adult males of what is apparently *T. radiatus* from the first and last of the above-mentioned localities. A female of *T. radiatus* from Ceará, Brazil, is certainly very different, having the wing and tail much longer, the bill decidedly shorter though deeper, the under parts much paler, and the ground-color of the sides of head and neck nearly white.

37. *Agyrtria candida* (BOURC. & MULS.).
Three specimens, September 19 to 30.
38. *Piaya cayana* (LINN.).
One specimen, September 26.
39. *Crotophaga sulcirostris* SW.
Three specimens, September 23, 26.
40. *Ceryle cabanisi* (TSCH.).
One specimen, September 26.
41. *Momotus lessoni* LESS.
Three specimens, September 19, 20.
42. *Campephilus guatemalensis* HARTL.
One specimen, September 21.
43. *Ceophlœus scapularis* (VIG.).
One specimen, September 23.
44. *Centurus santacrui pauper*, subsp. nov.

SUBSP. CHAR.—Similar to *C. santacrui* BONAP., from Guatemala and southern Mexico, but smaller and darker, with under parts more olivaceous, under wing-coverts, flanks, and under tail-coverts more heavily barred with black, rump or upper tail-coverts (or both) usually more or less marked with black, and inner web of middle tail-feathers usually barred or transversely spotted with white.

Habitat.—Honduras (Truxillo); Salvador (?).

Adult male (type, No. 112578, Truxillo, Honduras, September 30, 1887; Charles H. Townsend): Anterior half of forehead ("frontlet") light ochre-yellow, posterior half dull whitish; crown and occiput dull carmine-red, hind-neck dull scarlet-vermilion, tinged laterally and posteriorly with saffron-orange. Back and scapulars black, narrowly barred with white, the bars of the latter color about .03 wide; wings black, the coverts and secondaries narrowly and rather sparsely barred with white, these markings on secondaries (except tertials) partaking of the character of spots along the edge of the outer web; shorter primaries with a narrow terminal margin of white; rump and upper tail-coverts white, faintly tinged with yellowish, the lateral feathers of rump and longer upper tail-coverts irregularly varied with black markings; tail black, the inner webs of middle feathers barred with white, and lateral feathers marked along terminal half of outer web with small white spots, the tip also narrowly white. Sides of head (including sides of crown and occiput), sides of neck and under parts back to belly and flanks plain olive-drab, deepest on breast and sides of head, palest on lores, chin, and throat; belly bright saffron-orange; flanks and under tail-coverts dull whitish, tinged with orange, and distinctly barred with black, the black bars rather exceeding the lighter ones in width; under wing-coverts similarly barred, but interspaces purer white. Bill deep black; feet dusky. Length (skin) 7.90, wing 4.70, tail 2.85, exposed culmen 1.07, tarsus .80.

Adult female: Similar to male, but crown and occiput dull smoky grayish, lighter anteriorly, darker posteriorly.

Another adult male (No. 112579, same locality, etc., September 20), is essentially like the type, but differs in the following particulars: The forehead is rather more extensively whitish, the color clearer, and the sides of the head are paler; the breast is minutely but very sparsely speckled or flecked with dusky; the belly is much less orange; the rump and upper tail-coverts are nearly immaculate, and the white bars across inner webs of middle tail-feathers are broader, more regular, and more numerous (seven instead of five). Length (skin) 8.50, wing 4.85, tail 3, exposed culmen .98, tarsus .85.

Three adult females are essentially alike, but differ considerably in coloration of inner webs of middle tail-feathers. In No. 112581 there is merely a little white running longitudinally, irregularly and interruptedly, near the edge on the basal third, concealed by the upper coverts. In No. 112599 there is more of this white, which extends to within 1.30 of the tip. In No. 112580 the white is in the form of transverse bars, much as in the adult male described as the type.

An adult male, labelled "49165, San Salvador, C. A., Mr. Hardiman," is intermediate between this form and true *C. santacruxi*, though nearer the former. The inner webs of middle tail-feathers have seven distinct, regular, white bars, and the under parts have the deep olivaceous coloration of the Honduras race; but the frontlet is deep orange, and the dimensions are more those of true *C. santacruxi*, being as follows: Length (skin) 9, wing 5.40, tail 3.40, exposed culmen 1.20, tarsus .95.

45. *Centurus pucherani* (MALH.).

Two specimens, September 27.

46. *Psilorhinus mexicanus* RUPP.

One specimen, September 23.

47. *Amazona autumnalis* (LINN.).

One specimen, September 26.

48. *Conurus aztec* SOUANCE.

Three specimens, September 26, 27.

49. *Falco albigularis* DAUD.

One specimen, September 19.

50. *Accipiter chionogaster* KAUP.

One specimen (a very fine young female), September 19.

51. *Rupornis ruficauda* (SCL. & SALV.).

One specimen, September 26.

52. *Engyptila vinaceiventris*, sp. nov.

SUBSP. CHAR.—Similar to *E. rufinucha* (SCL. & SALV.), but occiput and nape much less rufescent (in fact not very different in color from back), brown of upper parts warmer or less olivaceous, middle lower

parts (transversely) more extensively and decidedly delicate vinaceous or buff-pink, and upper parts less olivaceous.

Habitat.—Honduras (Truxillo).

Adult male (type, No. 112592, Truxillo, Honduras, September 27, 1887; Charles H. Townsend): Entire forehead very pale vinaceous-grayish; cheeks similar but rather deeper, fading into vinaceous-white on chin and upper part of throat; occiput and nape dull vinaceous-brown; neck, all round, deep vinaceous-grayish, deeper on hind-neck, paler in front; back, scapulars, wings (except primaries), rump, upper tail-coverts, and middle tail-feathers nearly uniform sepia-brown, mixed with a more olivaceous hue, and very faintly glossed, here and there, with bronzy; primaries dull slate-color with black shafts; tail (except middle feathers) slate-color, the three outer feathers tipped with white, this about .40 wide on outer feathers, decreasing rapidly in width on the next two, the third having only a very narrow terminal margin of white. Middle portion of body beneath delicate light buff-pink or light creamy vinaceous, this changing to creamy white on lower belly and anal region and to pure white on lower tail-coverts; flanks light brownish drab; under wing-coverts plain deep vinaceous cinnamon; axillars the same, somewhat clouded medially or centrally with dusky grayish; inner webs of remiges vinaceous-cinnamon, passing into glaucous-slate terminally. Bill deep black; naked skin of lores and orbits red; legs and feet deep red. Length (skin) 9.60, wing 5.40, tail 3.80, culmen .52, tarsus 1.30, middle toe .95.

It is not unlikely that this bird will prove to be simply a northern form of *E. rufinucha*, since a Costa Rican example of the latter (No. 95060, ♀ ad., Pirris, October, 1883, J. C. Zeledon) is in some respects nearly intermediate, the occiput and nape being decidedly less lurid than in a Veragua example (No. 62146, Chiriqui; E. Arce).

53. *Peristera cinerea* (TEMM.).

One specimen, September 20.

54. *Columbigallina rufipennis* (BR.).

Two specimens, September 23, 26.

55. *Jacana gymnostoma* (WAGL.).

One specimen, September 30.

56. *Actitis macularia* (LINN.).

One specimen, September 31.

V. SEGOVIA RIVER, HONDURAS.

1. *Merula grayi* (BR.).

Four specimens, June 15, August 8.

2. *Sialia sialis guatemalæ* RIDGW.?

One specimen, a young male, doubtfully referred to this form. The blue of the wings and tail, however, corresponds with that of the Guatemalan bird.

3. *Polioptila biliueata* (BP.).
One specimen, July 16.
4. *Cyphorhinus lawrencii* SCL.
One specimen, August 13.
5. *Thryothorus maculipectus umbrinus* RIDGW.*
Two specimens, August 13.
6. *Henicorhina leucosticta* (CAB.).
One specimen, August 13.
7. *Troglodytes furvus intermedius* (CAB.).
Two specimens, July 16 to 22.
8. *Dendroica decora* RIDGW.
One specimen, July 17.
9. *Geothlypis bairdi* NUTTING?
One specimen, a young bird in first plumage.
10. *Basileuterus leucopygius* SCL. & SALV.
One specimen, August 13.
11. *Chlorophanes spiza guatemalensis* (SCL.).
One specimen, July 19.
12. *Hylophilus ochraceiceps* SCL.
Two specimens, June 19 and August 13.
13. *Euphonia gouldi* SCL.
Four specimens, June 18, August 8 and 13.
14. *Calliste larvata* DU BUS.
Four specimens, July 16 to 30. These being all females, and our series of Guatemalan specimens very meager, I am unable to decide whether they belong to the true *C. larvata* or the southern form, *C. larvata fanny* (LAFR.).
15. *Tangara cana* SW.
Two specimens, July 15 and August 2.
16. *Tangara abbas* LICHT.
Two specimens, June 18.
17. *Ramphocelus passerinii* BP.
Eight specimens, June 12 to August 11.
18. *Phlogothraupis sanguinolenta* (LESS.).
One specimen, August 11.
19. *Piranga figlina* SALV. & GODM.
Three specimens, July 22, August 8.
20. *Phœnicothraupis salvini* BERL.
Four specimens, June 19 to July 25.

21. *Tachyphonus nitidissimus* SALV. ?

One specimen (female), June 18.

22. *Arremon aurantirostris* LAFR.

One specimen, June 19.

23. *Saltator atriceps* (LESS.).

One specimen, June 13.

24. *Saltator magnoides* LAFR.

Two specimens, June 24, August 1.

25. *Saltator grandis* (LICHT.).

One specimen, August 12.

26. *Pitylus poliogaster scapularis*, subsp. nov.

SUBSP. CHAR.—Similar to *P. poliogaster* DU BUS, but smaller (except bill), black of throat more restricted, and scapulars olive-green, nearly like back and wing, instead of slate-gray, like rump.

Habitat.—Southern Honduras to Panama.

Adult male (type No. 91186, Los Sábalos, Nicaragua, May 11, 1883; C. C. Nutting): Lores, anterior portion of malar region (for about .30 from base of lower mandible), chin and upper throat (for about .55 from base of gonys) deep black, this color barely surrounding the eye; forehead and other portions immediately adjoining posterior edge of the black capistrum Indian-yellow, this gradually changing to yellowish olive-green on occiput, neck, back, scapulars, wings, and tail, and to deep olive-yellow on chest and breast; rump and upper tail-coverts slate-gray; sides and flanks light slate gray, fading on abdomen into grayish white; under tail-coverts light brownish gray with paler margins; tibiae olive-gray on outer side, olive-green on inner side; under wing-coverts and edge of wing pure gamboge-yellow; inner webs of remiges broadly edged with paler yellow. Bill black, the lateral base plumbeous; feet dusky. Length (skin) 6.25, wing 3.50, tail 2.90, culmen .80, bill from nostril .50, tarsus .82.

Adult female (No. 91187, same locality and collector, May 17, 1883): Similar to the male, but yellow of head rather less intense. Length (skin) 6, wing 3.30, tail 2.85, culmen .80, bill from nostril .52, tarsus .85.

The series examined of this new form embraces, besides the two described above, three from the Segovia River, Honduras, collected by Mr. Townsend; two from Costa Rica, and one from Veragua. These have been compared with four from southern Mexico, and five from Guatemala, and the differences pointed out above found to be constant. Mr. Townsend's specimens are not in good plumage, hence others are selected for types.

27. *Sporophila corvina* (SCL.).

Six specimens, June 12 to August 13.

28. *Guiraca concreta* (DU BUS).

One specimen, June 12.

29. *Embernagra striaticeps* LAFR.

Three specimens, June 12 and August 2.

30. *Spizella pinetorum* SALV.

One specimen in freshly acquired fall plumage. This differs from the fall or spring plumage exactly as does that of *S. socialis*, from which *S. pinetorum* may be distinguished by its much darker coloration. (See Ibis, 1884, p. 84.)

31. *Aimophila rufescens* SCL?

Seven specimens (July 12 to August 8) in such worn plumage that I am unable to make a satisfactory comparison with examples from Guatemala and Mexico. They appear to be uniformly grayer, however, especially on sides of head and neck, with tail less decidedly brown, and the size appears to be a little less. If separable the Honduras bird might be called *Aimophila rufescens discolor*.

32. *Sturnella magna inexpectata*, subp. nov.

SUBSP. CHAR.—Similar to *S. magna* (LINN.) and *S. magna mexicana* (SCL.), but much smaller and with shorter and more conical bill than either, and clearer or less brownish coloration than the latter.

Habitat.—Honduras (Segovia River).

Adult male (type, No. 112127, Segovia River, Honduras, July 19, 1887; Charles H. Townsend): Pileum black, divided medially by a narrow stripe of dull white; hind-neck pale brownish buffy, longitudinally spotted with black; feathers of back black, narrowly edged with pale brownish and light buffy grayish; the scapulars similar, but light edgings much broader and black median stripes with serrated or irregular edges; rump light grayish buffy, striped with black; the upper tail-coverts similar, but with black stripes more serrated along edges; lesser and middle wing-coverts light brownish ash-gray, each feather with a somewhat wedge-shaped, serrate-edged spot of black; greater coverts and secondaries light brown, with paler, more grayish edges, barred with black, these black bars scarcely touching edges of feathers, and near shafts coalesced, except on terminal portion of some of the feathers; primaries dusky, edged with light brownish gray. Tail-feathers black with deeply serrated light grayish brown margins, the two lateral feathers chiefly dull grayish white and next two feathers with a considerable portion of inner webs also dull whitish. Anterior portion of a broad superciliary stripe, chin, throat, lower portion of malar region, and lower parts, deep gamboge-yellow; posterior portion of superciliary stripe (from middle of upper eyelid backward) plain grayish white; immediately beneath this a deep black postocular stripe; auriculars, suborbital region, and upper and posterior portions of malar region dull grayish white; sides of neck grayish white, the lower portion streaked with deep black; hind-neck brownish white (more brownish towards back), streaked with black; a broad crescentic patch of deep black on chest, connected with a black spot immediately beneath the immaculate white

portion of sides of neck; sides of breast broadly streaked or longitudinally spotted with black in the yellow; sides, flanks, and under tail-coverts pale brownish buffy, broadly streaked with black. Upper mandible brownish black, edged with light bluish gray; lower mandible light bluish gray; legs and feet brown. Length (skin) 6.80, wing 3.80, tail 2.40, culmen 1.15, gonys .65, depth of bill at base .50, tarsus 1.65, middle toe 1.10.*

Adult female (No. 112128, same locality, etc.): Smaller and much browner than the male; piliem distinctly streaked with light mummy-brown and black, the two colors in nearly equal amount; median crown-stripe and superciliary stripe light brownish buffy instead of dull white, the latter yellow anteriorly only next to lores and upper eyelid; light margins to feathers of back, etc., much more distinct and regular, and general aspect of upper surface much browner; yellow of lower parts duller, with black pectoral shield smaller and less regular; sides, flanks, and under tail-coverts deep dull brownish buff, more narrowly streaked with blackish; upper mandible deep horn-brown instead of black. Length (skin) 6.50, wing 3.55, culmen 1.05, tarsus 1.40, middle toe 1.10.

Another adult male (No. 112126, same locality, etc., July 17) does not differ essentially in coloration from that described above. Length (skin) about 6.90, wing 3.90, tail 2.60, culmen 1.10, gonys .57, depth of bill at base .48, tarsus 1.42, middle toe 1.10.

In coloration this unexpectedly new form scarcely differs from true *S. magna* in corresponding plumage,† being altogether nearer to this than to *S. magna mexicana* (SCL.), from Mexico, Guatemala, and Costa Rica.

33. *Amblycercus holosericeus* (LICHT.).

One specimen, August 11.

34. *Icterus prothemelas* (STRICKL.).

Seven specimens, June 12 to August 13.

35. *Icterus gairaudi* CASS.

Three specimens, August 16.

36. *Gymnostinops montezuma* (LESS.).

Four specimens, June 17 to 20.

37. *Psilorhinus mexicanus* RÜPP.

Four specimens, June 17 to July 16.

38. *Megarhynchus pitangua* (LINN.).

One specimen, August 8.

* Two adult males of *S. magna mexicana*, measure as follows:

No.	Locality.	Total length.	Wing.	Tail.	Culmen.	Gonys.	Depth of bill at base.	Tarsus.	Middle toe.
33604	Guatemala	8.60	4.40	3.00	1.20	.67	1.72	1.15
42897	Costa Rica	8.90	4.30	3.20	1.28	.72	.47	1.65	1.18

† Nos. 83846, Mount Carmel, Ill., March 29, and 90011, Gainesville, Fla., March 13, both adult males, are almost identical in coloration with the type of the new race.

39. *Pitangus derbianus* (KAUP).
Two specimens, June 2 and 18.
40. *Tyrannus melancholicus satrapa* (LICHT.).
Two specimens, June 12 and 19.
41. *Myiodynastes luteiventris* SCL.
One specimen, June 12.
42. *Myiozetetes texensis* (GIR.).
One specimen, June 23.
43. *Contopus brachytarsus* SCL.
Three specimens, in bad plumage, July 19 to August 15.
44. *Pyrocephalus rubineus mexicanus* (SCL.).
Six specimens, June 12 to July 19.
45. *Myiobius sulphureipygius* SCL.
One specimen, June 13.
46. *Todirostrum cinereum* (LINN.).
Three specimens, June 12, 13.
47. *Copurus leuconotus* LAFR.
Two specimens, June 15.
48. *Pipra mentalis* SCL.
Two specimens, June 15.
49. *Tityra personata* JARD & SELBY.
Two specimens, June 12 and 19.
50. *Tityra fraseri* KAUP.
One specimen, August 5.
51. *Pachyrhamphus cinnamomeus* LAWR.
Two specimens, June 12.
52. *Laniocerca rufescens* (SCL.).
One specimen (male), June 18. This differs from two other males, one from Costa Rica, the other from Panama, in longer bill (though the wing and tail are not longer), in much more distinctly undulated lower parts, and in possessing very distinct black terminal margins to the greater and some of the middle wing-coverts, besides two or three small black spots on the belly. These black markings are, however, said to occur in examples from Veragua and Panama.
53. *Dendrocolaptes sancti-thomæ* (LAFR.).
One specimen, August 13.
54. *Dendroornis lawrencei costaricensis* RIDGW.*
One specimen, June 19.

* Cf. these Proceedings, p. 510.

55. *Ficolaptes compressus* (CAR.).

One specimen, August 8.

56. *Dendrocincla anabatina* SCL.

One specimen, June 13.

57. *Dendrocincla olivacea* LAWR.

One specimen, June 16.

58. *Glyphorhynchus cuneatus* (LICHT.).

Two specimens, June 13 and 23.

59. *Xenops genibarbis* ILL.

One specimen (August 10) agreeing with the Central American form and not with the Mexican and Guatemelan *X. g. mexicanus* (SCL.).

60. *Synallaxis pudica* SCL.

Two specimens, July 4.

61. *Thanmophilus nævius* (GM.).

One female, August 13.

62. *Myrmotherula fulviventris* LAWR.

Two females, June 13 and 19.

63. *Thalurania townsendi*, sp. nov.

SP. CHAR.—Similar to *T. columbica* (BOURC. & MULS.), but much smaller, and male with lower breast emerald-green, the sides, flanks and belly bluish green, instead of rich purplish blue.

Habitat.—Honduras (Segovia River).

Adult male (type, 11219, Segovia River, Honduras, August 13, 1887; Charles H. Townsend): Forehead rich metallic royal-purple; rest of pileum dull blackish green, only slightly metallic; hind-neck and upper back opaque black; scapulars rich metallic royal-purple; lower back, rump, and upper tail-coverts metallic grass-green; tail uniform purplish blue-black; remiges purplish dusky; wing-coverts metallic bluish violet, the larger tipped with metallic green. Chin, throat, and chest rich metallic Paris-green; median portion of breast metallic emerald-green, changing gradually to more bluish green on belly; sides of breast metallic blue; sides and flanks greenish blue; under tail-coverts blue-black, edged with grayish white. Bill entirely black; feet dusky brownish. Length (skin) 3.95, wing 2.10, tail 1.55 (forked for .30), culmen .75.

Adult female (No. 112191, Segovia River, Honduras, June 18, 1887; Charles H. Townsend): Above metallic green, more yellowish for anterior half, tinged with bluish on upper tail-coverts and lesser wing-coverts; middle tail-feathers bluish green; next pair similar, but terminal portion blue-black; next pair with the blue-black more extended and the extreme tip pale grayish or grayish white; each succeeding feather with the white tip and subterminal blue-black space gradually more extended, until on the exterior feather the basal green is indis-

tinnet and the white terminal spot about .20 long. Sides of head below eye, chin, throat, and lower parts generally, except sides and flanks, dull grayish white, the sides and flanks metallic grass-green, like the back, etc. Bill entirely black. Length (skin) 3.50, wing 1.85, tail 1.35 (forked for .22).

64. *Amazilia fuscicaudata* (FRAS.).

Three specimens, August 13 to 16.

65. *Chrysuronia elicix* (BOURC. & MULS.).

One specimen, June 13.

66. *Phæthornis adolphi* (GOULD). (?)

One specimen, June 24.

67. *Melanerpes formicivorus* Sw.

Four specimens, July 19 to 25.

68. *Centurus pucherani* (MALH.).

Four specimens, June 15 to July 19.

69. *Campephilus guatemalensis* HARTL.

Three specimens, June 19.

70. *Ceryle torquata* (LINN.).

One specimen, June 14.

71. *Ceryle cabanisi* (Tsch.).

Three specimens, June 19 to August 10.

72. *Momotus lessoni* LESS.

One specimen, August 18.

73. *Prionirhynchus carinatus* (DU BUS).

Two specimens, June 23 and 27.

74. *Galbula melanogenia* SCL.

Two specimens, August 10.

75. *Trogon massena* GOULD.

One specimen, June 24.

76. *Trogon atricollis* VIEILL.

Two specimens, June 14 to 18.

77. *Crotophaga sulcirostris* Sw.

One specimen, August 12.

78. *Piaya cayana* (LINN.).

Two specimens, June 14 to 18.

79. *Ramphastos tocard* VIEILL.

Three specimens, June 12 to 17.

80. *Pteroglossus torquatus* (GM.).

One specimen, June 12.

81. *Nyctidromus albicollis* (GM.).

Three specimens, July 17 to August 2.

82. *Ara macao* (LINN.).

Two specimens, July 22 and 30.

83. *Conurus aztec* SOUANCE.

One specimen, August 9.

84. *Amazona autumnalis* (LINN.).

One specimen, June 18.

85. *Amazona auripalliata* LESS. ?

One specimen, apparently a young bird, and doubtfully referred to this species. Compared with four specimens of *A. auripalliata*, including one without a trace of yellow on either hind-neck or forehead,* this specimen differs in the shade of green, which is decidedly more of a grass-green above and more of a Paris-green hue beneath, the throat being pale glaucous-green and the belly tinged with emerald; the median portion of the forehead is yellow, slightly mixed with green, the sides of forehead and the crown glaucous-green, the occiput and hind-neck parrot-green with blackish terminal margins to the feathers, these much broader and very distinct on sides and hinder portion of neck. The bill is dusky, becoming whitish on end and edge of under mandible and on tip and lateral base of upper mandible, below cere. The size is also less. Whether this specimen is really the young of *A. auripalliata* or of some undescribed species can be determined only by examination of additional material.

86. *Pionias senilis* (SPIX).

Two specimens, June 13 and 16.

87. *Caica hæmatotis* (SCL. & SALV.).

Three specimens, June 28.

88. *Urutitiniga ridgwayi* GURNEY.

One specimen, July 27.

89. *Leucopternis gheisbrechti* (DU BUS).

One specimen, June 13.

90. *Leucopternis semiplumbeus* LAWR.

One specimen, June 28.

91. *Elanoides forficatus* (LINN.).

One specimen, June 15.

92. *Falco albigularis* (DAUD.).

One specimen, June 20.

* No. 91109, ♂, Ometepe, Nicaragua, March 6, 1883, C. C. Nutting. This specimen is of a decidedly more yellowish green beneath than either of the other three examples, which are all from Costa Rica. The coloration is otherwise essentially the same, however, except that there is no trace of yellow on hind-neck or forehead.

93. *Rupornis ruficauda* (SCL. & SALV.).

One specimen, July 19.

94. *Glaucidium phalænoides* (DAUD.).

Two specimens, July 15 and 20.

95. *Colinus nigrogularis segoviensis*, subsp. nov.

SUBSP. CHAR.—Similar to *C. nigrogularis* (GOULD), but decidedly smaller and much darker colored.

Habitat.—Honduras (Segovia River).

Adult male (type, No. 112249, Segovia River, Honduras, July 22, 1887; Charles H. Townsend): Pileum brownish black, passing into rusty exteriorly, and bordered anteriorly and laterally by a broad \cap -shaped stripe of brownish white; forehead, lores, and broad stripe passing thence backward over eyes and auriculars to sides of hind-neck, deep black; chin, throat, and malar region uniform deep black, bordered above by a broad stripe of brownish white, beginning at rictus and extending beneath eye across auriculars. Hind-neck and sides of neck dark chestnut, the feathers with mesial guttate streaks or spots of rusty white, these larger and purer white on sides of neck; upper back dark chestnut, the feathers irregularly barred or transversely mottled on edges with black and brownish gray; rest of back, with scapulars, wing-coverts, and tertials coarsely mottled and irregularly barred with blackish on an olive and brownish gray ground, with lighter markings along edges of many feathers, especially tertials and greater wing-coverts; lower back and rump olive-brown, mottled with darker and lighter, spotted with black and deeper olive-brown, especially on lower back; upper tail-coverts and middle rectrices similar but more grayish brown, marked with broad mesial streaks of black and irregularly barred with lighter; rectrices dull slate-gray, tinged with olive, and indistinctly barred or transversely mottled on outer webs with paler. Primaries plain, dull, brownish slate. Chest, breast, and middle line of belly white, the feathers broadly and abruptly bordered with black, this narrowest on upper part of chest, broadest on belly; sides and flanks chestnut, each feather whitish centrally and bordered with black, this more or less broken or mottled on many of the feathers; under tail coverts rusty, tipped with dull light buffy, and marked with a large central sagittate or triangular spot of black. Bill entirely deep black; feet dark brown. Length (skin) 7, wing 3.65, tail 2.10, exposed culmen .50, tarsus 1.05, middle toe 1.

Adult female (No. 112251, Segovia River, Honduras, July 19, 1887; Charles H. Townsend): Broad superciliary stripe (including sides of forehead), chin, throat, and malar region plain, dull ochraceous or clay-color; pileum brownish black, streaked with dull grayish buffy; auriculars plain silky brown; suborbital region dull ochraceous, streaked with blackish; hinder part and sides of neck pale dull grayish buffy, thickly marked with triangular spots of black, these larger and more

blended on hind-neck, smaller and more individualized on sides of neck. Upper parts in general coarsely mottled, spotted, and barred with black and pale brownish buffy on a light bistre-brownish ground, the black spots (of irregular form) more conspicuous on hinder scapulars, tertials, lower back, and rump; primaries plain brownish slate, their outer webs more ashy; tail as in male but more coarsely mottled. Lower parts dull whitish, the chest and breast thickly marked with irregular black spots having a brownish external suffusion, the belly transversely spotted or barred with the same, the sides and flanks with irregular broad U-shaped marks inclosing a pale cinnamon space, the margins of the feathers soiled whitish; under tail-coverts much tinged with pale rusty and heavily spotted with black. Bill brownish black, with basal half of under mandible light colored; feet deep horn-brown. Length (skin) 7.20, wing 3.70, tail 2, exposed culmen .59, tarsus 1.02, middle toe .95.

Another adult male (No. 112550, same locality and collector, July 19, 1887) is decidedly smaller and conspicuously darker, especially on the under surface, where the broad black borders to the feathers largely predominate over the other markings, in places almost concealing the white central spots. Length (skin) 6.50, wing 3.60, tail 1.90, exposed culmen .52, tarsus .95, middle toe .88.

This very strongly characterized race differs from true *C. nigrogularis* from Yucatan in very much the same way and to about the same degree that *C. virginianus cubanensis* (GOULD) does from *C. virginianus* proper.

96. *Columba nigrirostris* SCL.

The two specimens of this species agree essentially with one from Guatemala, and are quite appreciably deeper colored than two from Costa Rica; but the differences observed in the latter may possibly be due to greater age of the feathers. The species was based on a specimen from Oaxaca, southern Mexico, from which country I have not seen a specimen.*

97. *Aramides cayennensis* (GM.).

One specimen, August 13.

* In the National Museum collection is a very fine skin from Demerara, British Guiana, which I had labeled *C. nigrirostris*, but which I am now convinced should be separated from that species. I propose to name and characterize it as follows:

Columba purpureotincta, sp. nov.

SP. CHAR.—Similar to *C. nigrirostris* SCL., but smaller, with proportionally much smaller bill, and deeper, much more purplish, coloration.

Habitat.—British Guiana (Demerara).

Adult—(type, No. 87620, Demerara, British Guiana; A. Wollé, sr.): Head, neck, and entire lower parts uniform deep vinaceous-chocolate, becoming gradually and paler on posterior lower parts, the under tail-coverts somewhat tinged with olive-brownish; upper parts deep sepia-brown, mixed with purplish chocolate-brown and glossed with bronze purple; remiges edged with paler, especially the primaries; under surface of remiges and rectrices pale drab-brown. Bill deep black; legs and feet reddish. Length (skin) 19.50, wing 6, tail about 4.50, culmen .42, tarsus .75, middle toe .90.

98. *Porzana exilis vagans*, subsp. nov.

SUBSP. CHAR.—Similar to *P. exilis* (TEMM.), but rather larger, with decidedly larger bill and feet.

Habitat.—Honduras (Segovia River).

Adult male (type, No. 112255, Segovia River, Honduras, June 17, 1887; Charles H. Townsend): Top of head (except occiput) plain, dark brownish gray, or dull slate-color, becoming somewhat lighter on lores, decidedly lighter or dull ash-gray on auriculars and cheeks; occiput and entire neck chestnut-rufous; back, scapulars, and wings olive-brown, the exterior scapulars and wing-coverts barred with white; rump brownish dusky, narrowly barred with brownish white; upper tail-coverts and tail plain dark brown. Chin and upper throat dull white, changing gradually along median portion of fore-neck, chest, and breast to pale ash-gray, this color deepening on sides of neck, chest, and breast into deeper ash-gray; belly plain white; sides, flanks, anal region, and under tail-coverts sharply barred with white and black, the bars of the two colors about equal in width and averaging about .08 wide; axillars similarly barred, but with white bars decidedly narrower than the dark ones; under wing-coverts indistinctly barred with grayish brown and whitish. Bill olive-greenish and the upper mandible chiefly blackish; legs and feet (in dried skin) pale yellowish brown. Length (skin) 5.30, wing 2.85, tail 1.25, culmen .63, bill from rictus .80, tarsus 1.05, middle toe 1.12, with claw 1.38.

I have not been able to compare this bird with a specimen of *P. exilis* (TEMM.), the habitat of which is given by Messrs. Selater and Salvin as Cayenne, Peruvian Amazons, Para, and Trinidad; but the measurements given by the above mentioned authors (*cf.* P. Z. S., 1868, p. 457) indicate for that species decidedly smaller bill and feet, the difference being apparently too great to be explained by individual variation. Comparative measurements are as follows:

	Total length.	Wing.	Tail.	Bill to rictus.	Tarsus.	Middle toe with claw.
<i>P. exilis</i> , <i>vide</i> SCL. & SALV.....	5.00	2.80	1.40	.65	.80	1.10
<i>P. exilis vagans</i>	5.30	2.85	1.25	.80	1.05	1.38

99. *Tigrisoma excellens*, sp. nov.

SP. CHAR.—*Adult* (type, No. 112256, Segovia River, Honduras, August 13, 1887; Charles H. Townsend): Pileum vinaceous-chestnut superficially, but the feathers marked beneath the surface with large transverse spots of black; the forehead and sides of crown inclining to dusky; neck (except in front) and sides of head behind bare orbital and malar regions, chestnut, deeper posteriorly, paler toward fore-neck, everywhere distinctly barred or banded with black; fore-neck plain, dull brownish, with a series of broad white dashes or stripes running along

each side; feathered strip along median line of chin and throat mixed dusky brown and whitish, becoming paler plain brownish posteriorly. Back, scapulars, and wing-coverts greenish or bronzy dusky, everywhere narrowly but very distinctly barred with pale tawny, these bars deeper in color and less regular anteriorly, the reverse posteriorly; remiges and primary-coverts slate-color, the primaries and approximate secondaries narrowly margined at tips with white, the outer webs of upper secondaries finely sprinkled with light buffy; lower back, rump, upper tail-coverts, and tail olive-slaty, with a faint bronze-greenish gloss, all except the last sparsely and indistinctly barred with whitish. Breast dusky, rather broadly though irregularly barred with buffy cinnamon; axillars, sides, and flanks dusky slate, distinctly though rather sparsely barred with pure white; belly, anal region, and under tail-coverts plain brownish gray, tinged with light cinnamon; thighs dusky, narrowly barred with light fulvous; under wing-coverts dusky, sparsely, narrowly, and irregularly barred with white. Bill brownish black, the lower and basal portions of under mandible, as well as naked orbits and lores, pale colored (yellowish in life?); legs and feet dark brownish (olivaceous in life?). Length (skin) 18.50, wing 11.40, tail 4.80, culmen 3.70, depth of bill at base .85, tarsus 3.60, middle toe 2.50.

Young (No. 67901, Talamanca, Costa Rica; José C. Zeledon): Pileum and hind-neck tawny-chestnut, varied with broad, somewhat A-shaped bars of black; sides of neck more ochraceous, marked with more regularly transverse bars of black; median line of fore-neck striped with white and plain grayish brown or drab. Prevailing color of upper parts bronze-dusky, irregularly barred with tawny, the lesser and middle wing-coverts marked with large spots of the same; secondaries (except tertials) broadly banded with paler tawny on outer webs, their inner webs with corresponding, but narrower, bars of white. Tail slate-black, narrowly tipped with white and crossed by about five sharply defined narrow bands of pure white. Breast broadly banded with brownish dusky and ochraceous (the bands of the latter color in places changing into whitish); belly somewhat similarly but much less distinctly marked, the anal region and under tail-coverts very indistinctly varied with transverse cloudings of dull grayish on a buffy and whitish ground. Under wing-coverts, axillars, sides, flanks, and thighs slate-dusky, broadly barred or banded with white, the thighs strongly tinged with ochraceous on lower portion and the darker bars much narrower on inner side. Length (skin) 21.50, tail 5, culmen 3.92, depth of bill at base .95, tarsus 3.60, middle toe 2.45.

This very distinct and apparently undescribed species belongs to that section of the genus which is characterized by the presence of a feathered strip along the median line of the chin and throat, combined with wholly naked lower jaw, and including besides the present bird only two other known species, *T. brasiliensis* (LINN.) and *T. salmoni* SCL. & SALV. In

dimensions it agrees much better with the latter, being altogether smaller than the former; but the bill is shaped more like that of *T. brasiliensis*, its lateral profile being decidedly conical or rapidly tapering, with nearly straight outlines, the culmen especially being almost devoid of any perceptible curve. In coloration, however, both in its adult and young stages, the present species is as distinct from any of its congeners as they are from one another.

DEPARTMENT OF BIRDS, U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM,

December 9, 1887.